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REPORT

OF THE

Commission Appointed by the Governor

TO DETERMINE THE POSITION
OF THE

Missouri Troops at Vicksburg.

1901-1902.



BELLEVUE CITY, MO.
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1902

REPORT

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JEFFERSON CITY MO
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS }



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JOE TALL, Chief Clerk.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency, A. M. Dockery, Governor of the State of Missouri.

Sir—Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the 41st General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and determine the position of Missouri troops in the siege and defence of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of said commission, approved April 17th, 1901," the commission has the honor to submit herewith its final report.

Your obedient servant,

D. C. COLEMAN, Chairman.

WM. BULL, Secretary.

Commission to determine positions of Missouri troops in the siege and defence of Vicksburg.

GENL. D. C. COLEMAN, Chairman,

GENL. F. M. COCKRELL,

CAPT. FRANK L. PITTS,

CAPT. JAMES SYNNAMON,

LIEUT. JNO. A. HOGUE,

CAPT. W. J. ERVIN,

COL. ROBT. BUCHANAN,

COL. DAVID MURPHY,

CAPT. JNO. T. CROWE,

GENL. BERNARD G. FARRAR,

COL. WILLIAM BULL, Sec'y.

FINAL REPORT.

In pursuance to the terms of the act passed by the legislature of the State of Missouri and approved April 17, 1901, a copy of which is hereto appended, marked Exhibit A, under which the undersigned were appointed a commission to locate the positions of all Missouri Federal and Confederate troops which took part in the siege and defense of Vicksburg in 1863, as called for by an act of Congress, approved February 21, 1899, a copy of which is also hereto appended, marked Exhibit B, we first determined the organizations of the Federal troops which took part

in said siege, as shown by Exhibit C, and now report regarding the respective locations and services of these troops in the investing line, together with our recommendations regarding the establishment and location of markers or tablets indicating such positions, as shown by Exhibit D. We then determined the organizations of the Confederate troops which took part in the defense, as shown by Exhibit E, and report regarding the respective locations and services of those troops in the line of defense, together with our recommendations regarding the establishment and location of markers or tablets indicating such positions as shown by Exhibit F.

We have attached hereto a map showing the position of the Missouri troops both in the investing line and the line of defense.

And the commissioners unanimously recommend that two monuments be erected at said park, one to the Missouri Confederate troops and one to the Missouri Union troops, and that markers or tablets be put up designating the different positions or locations hereinafter recommended, all with suitable inscriptions, and further recommend that an appropriation of fifty-five thousand dollars be made for that purpose—fifty thousand dollars for said monuments and five thousand dollars for markers or tablets and for the expenses of a commission which it is recommended be created to carry out above recommendations.

No more worthy cause for the expenditure of public money can be suggested than one which hands down to posterity the heroic sacrifices of their State's sons in causes which they deemed just and righteous. The precious lives offered up on the alter of their country in this terrific contest are worthy of such recognition and make the cost of these monuments and tablets appear insignificant. The State of Missouri has no brighter page in its grand history than that written by its troops in this siege and defense of Vicksburg.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. COLEMAN,
ROBT. BUCHANAN,
JNO. T. CROWE,
DAVID MURPHY,
F. M. COCKRELL,
JAS. SYNNAMON,
JNO. A. HOGUE,
W. J. ERVIN,
F. L. PITTS,
B. G. FARRAR.

Attest:

WM. BULL, Secretary.

EXHIBIT "A."

COMMISSION TO LOCATE TROOPS AT VICKSBURG.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

Section 1. That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission consisting of ten members, five from the Missouri soldiers who were in the Federal army, and five from the Missouri soldiers who were in the Confederate army at the siege and defense of Vicksburg in the year 1863, and a secretary for said commission. Each member of the commission shall have served with honor in the siege and defense of said city and with the army which he is appointed to represent, and serve with commission without pay, except his necessary traveling expenses.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to co-operate with the national park commission in ascertaining and determining the positions of each Missouri organization in the siege and defense of said city and also to recommend in their report to the Governor of the State such subsequent legislation as will, in the opinion of the commission, permanently and suitably mark the positions thus ascertained and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Missouri soldiers in the campaign, siege and defense of said city.

Section 3. That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the necessary traveling expenses while discharging the duties aforesaid on presentation of such certified vouchers as the auditor may direct.

Section 4. Said commission shall make a full report of the execution of its trust to the Governor on or before January 15, 1902.

Approved April 17th, 1901.

EXHIBIT "B."

The Vickburg National Park was established by act of Congress, approved by the President February 21, 1866. Its provisions are as follows:

(PUBLIC NO. 62.)

An act to establish a National Military Park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vickburg.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That in order to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Vicksburg, and to preserve the history of the battles and operations of the siege and defense on the ground where they were fought and were carried on, the battlefield of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, is hereby declared to be a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Mississippi; that is to say, the area enclosed by the following lines, or so much thereof as the commissioners of the park may deem necessary, to wit: Beginning near the point where the graveyard road, now known as the City Cemetery road, across the lines of the Confederate earthworks, thence north about eighty rods, thence in an easterly direction about 120 rods, thence in a southerly direction, and keeping as far from the line of the Confederate earthworks as the purposes of the park may require and the park commission, to be hereinafter named, may determine, but not distant from the nearest line of Confederate earthworks more than 160 rods at any part, to a point about 40 rods south and from 80 to 160 rods east of Fort Garrott, also known as the "Square Fort," thence in a westerly direction to a point in the rear of the said Fort Garrott, thence in a northerly direction across the line of the Confederate earthworks and to a point about 200 feet in the rear of the said line of Confederate earthworks, thence in a general northerly direction, and at an approximate distance of about 200 feet in the rear of the line of Confederate earthworks as the conformation of the ground may require, to the place of beginning. This to constitute the main body of the park. In addition thereto a strip of land about 264 feet in width along and including the remaining part of the Confederate earthworks, namely, from the north body of said north body of the park to and including Fort Hill or Fort Nogales on the high hill overlooking the national cemetery, and from the south part of said main body of the park to the edge of the bluff at the river below the city of Vicksburg; and also in addition thereto a strip of land about 264 feet in width, as near as may be along and including the Federal lines opposed to the Confederate line herein, above named and not included in the main body of the park; and in further addition thereto such points of interest as the commission may deem necessary for the purposes of the park and the secretary of war may approve; the whole containing about one thousand two hundred acres, and costing not to exceed forty thousand dollars.

Section 2. That the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the secretary of war; and the secretary of war shall, upon the pas-

sage of this act, proceed to acquire title to the same by a voluntary conveyance or under the act approved August 1st, 1888, entitled "An act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under act approved February 22, 1867, entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may elect or deem practical; and when title is procured to all of the lands and roads within the boundaries of the proposed park, as described in section one of this act, he may proceed with the establishment of the park; and he shall detail an officer of the engineer corps of the army to assist the commissioners in establishing the park.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to enter into agreements of leasing upon such terms as he may prescribe, with such occupants or tenants of the lands as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holding upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outline of field and forest, and they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the secretary of war may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority: provided, that the United States shall at all times have and retain full right, power and authority to take possession of any and all parts or portions of said premises and to remove and expel therefrom any such occupant, tenant or other person or persons found thereon whenever the secretary of war or the commissioners shall deem it proper or necessary; and such right, power and authority shall be reserved in its expressed terms in all leases and agreements giving or granting such occupant or tenant the right to remain in possession as herein contemplated; and thereupon said occupant or tenant or other persons who may be required to vacate said premises shall each and all at once surrender and deliver up the possession thereof.

Sec. 4. That the affairs of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the secretary of war, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the secretary of war, each of whom shall have served at the time of the siege and defense, in one of the armies engaged therein, two of whom shall have served in the army commanded by General Grant and one in the army commanded by General Pemberton. The commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman; they shall also elect, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, a secretary, who shall be historian, and who shall possess the requisite qualifications of a commissioner, and

they and the secretary shall have an office in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, or on the grounds of the park, and be paid such compensation as the secretary of war shall deem reasonable and just.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in the preceding section, under the direction of the secretary of war, to restore the forts and the lines of fortification, the parallels and the approaches of the two armies, or so much thereof as may be necessary to the purposes of this park; to open and construct and to repair such roads as may be necessary to such purposes, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the secretary of war may determine, the lines of battle of the troops engaged in the assaults and the lines held by the troops during the siege and defense of Vicksburg, the headquarters of General Grant and of General Pemberton, and other historical points of interest pertaining to the siege and defense of Vicksburg within the park or its vicinity; and the said commissioners in establishing this military park shall also have authority under the direction of the secretary of war to do all things necessary to the purposes of the park, and for its establishment under such regulations as he may consider best for the interests of the government, and the secretary of war shall make and enforce all needful regulations for the care of the park.

Sec. 6. That it shall be lawful for any state that had troops engaged in the siege and defense of Vicksburg to enter upon lands of the Vicksburg National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: Provided, that before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the secretary of war, and all such lines, designs, and descriptions for the same shall first receive a written approval of the secretary of war, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park; and no monument, tablet, or other designating indication shall be erected or placed within said park or vicinity without such written authority of the secretary of war. Provided, that no discrimination shall be made against any state as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any state by the secretary of war may be used by any other state. The provisions of this section shall also apply to organizations and persons; and as the Vicksburg National Cemetery is on the ground partly occupied by Federal lines during the siege of Vicksburg, the provisions of this section, as far as may be practical, shall

apply to monuments or tablets designating such lines within the limits of that cemetery.

Sec. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the secretary of war, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, state memorial structure, tablet, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or move any fence, railing, enclosure, or other work intended for the protection or ornamentation of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrub that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree, or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter or any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles, on the lands or approaches of the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any United States commissioner, or court, justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, or any court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine in the discretion of the court of the United States or justice of the peace, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informant, to be enforced and recovered before such United States commissioner, or court, or justice of the peace or other court in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law receivable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

Sec. 8. That to enable the secretary of war to begin to carry out the purposes of this act including the condemnation or purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park or opening or repairing necessary roads, restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle, maps and surveys, material, labor, clerical, and all other necessary assistance, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their secretary and assistants, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and disbursements under this act shall require the approval of the secretary of war, and he shall make annual reports of the same to Congress.

Approved February 21, 1899.

Authority to mount guns was given by a subsequent act of Congress.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, commissioners were appointed by the honorable secretary of war, March 1st, 1899. The commission consisted of Gen. Stephen B. Lee of Mississippi, chairman; Capt. Wm. T. Rigby of Iowa, and Col. Jas. G. Everest of Illinois, with Gen. John S. Kountz of Ohio as secretary and historian, and Capt. Chas. L. Longley of Iowa, clerk of the commission. This commission acts under the direction of the honorable secretary of war.

EXHIBIT "C."

The following regiments, batteries and detached companies were in the investing line under General Grant:

INFANTRY.

Third Missouri Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Meumann.
 Sixth Missouri Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Ira Boutell.
 Seventh Missouri Infantry—Capt. Robert Buchanan.
 Eighth Missouri Infantry—Lieut.-Col. D. C. Coleman.
 Tenth Missouri Infantry—Major Francis C. Diemling.
 Eleventh Missouri Infantry—Col. Andrew J. Weber.
 Twelfth Missouri Infantry—Col. Hugo Wangelin.
 Seventeenth Missouri Infantry—Col. Francis Hassendeubel.
 Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry—Capt. Benj. D. Dean.
 Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry—Col. Thomas Curley.
 Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry—Col. James Peckham.
 Thirtieth Missouri Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Otto Schadt.
 Thirty-first Missouri Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Sam'l P. Simpson.
 Thirty-second Missouri Infantry—Major A. J. Seay.

DETACHED COMPANIES.

Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, Company "E"—Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.

Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, Company "I"—Lieut. Chas. Lochbiler.

First Regiment Engineer Missouri Volunteers—Major Flad, attached to the general headquarters, Department of the Tennessee.

ARTILLERY.

Battery "A," First Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. Geo. W. Scofield.

Battery "B," First Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. Martin Welfley.

Battery "C," First Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. Chas. Mann.

Battery "E," First Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. Nelson Cole.

Battery "F," First Missouri Artillery—Capt. Joseph Foust.

Battery "M," First Missouri Light Artillery—Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray.

Battery "F," Second Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. Clemens Landgraeben.

Cavalry.

Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Company "F"—Lieut. Alex Mueller.

Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Seven Companies—Col. Clark Wright.

Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Company "C"—Capt. Dan'l W. Ballou.

Showing that Missouri was represented in the siege line by twenty-seven organizations: the position of each will hereafter be indicated according to the Brigade, Division and Corps in which it was incorporated.

The National Park Commission will place tablets to mark the positions of each Army Corps, Division and Brigade, leaving it to the several states of the Union to designate the positions of its regiments and other organizations.

We give here the location of each brigade and the number of Missouri organizations therein.

EXHIBIT "D."

The regiments and organizations of Missouri troops in the Federal Army, engaged in the Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., were located in the investing line and rendered service in the siege as follows, beginning on the extreme right of said investing line on the north side of Vicksburg, where the Mississippi river makes its southward bend or course and where the National Cemetery is now located, viz.:

15th Army Corps, Major General Wm. T. Sherman, commanding. First Brigade commanded by Col. Fred Manter and Col. B. G. Farrar. General Fred Steele's First Division of above corps included the following Missouri organizations, the names of their respective commanders being given in each case, towit:

1. 27th Missouri Infantry, Col. Thomas Curley.
2. 29th Missouri Infantry, Col. James Peckham.
3. 30th Missouri Infantry, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.
4. 31st Missouri Infantry, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
5. 32nd Missouri Infantry, Major Abram J. Seay.

There was attached to said Division (6) Battery F, 2nd Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. Clemens Landgraeben.

This Brigade was on the extreme right of the line on the first day of the investment, occupying the north side of a ridge upon which Battery F. of the 2nd Missouri Artillery took its first position on the line and which it retained during the entire siege and which should be marked for it.

Companies B and K, of the 30th Missouri Infantry under command of Captain Leo Rassieur of that regiment, under order from General Steele, made a charge upon the Confederate Sharpshooters occupying the white frame house immediately to the south of the ridge last mentioned and situated on a line with the advance Confederate rifle pits. They won that position and the rifle pits leading towards the river which were held to the end of the siege. In the night of the 10th of May, these companies were relieved by details from the 2nd Brigade of Steele's division and that Brigade thereafter held the extreme right of the line and with details from the first brigade made covered approaches toward the Confederate line, near the river, which work was terminated by a deep ravine which prevented further progress. This position should be marked for the three Missouri regiments in the 2nd brigade. The first Brigade composed in part of the Missouri regiments first named when relieved as before stated on May 20, took a position in the investing line on the left of the 2nd brigade, its right resting immediately to the left of the position of the battery of naval guns commanded by Lieut. Commander T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., which position should be marked for these regiments.

Wood's second Brigade of Steele's First Division contained the following Missouri organizations, to-wit:

7. 3rd Missouri Infantry, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
8. 12th Missouri Infantry, Col. Hugo Wangelin.
9. 17th Missouri Infantry, Col. Francis Hassenduebel, afterwards Lieut. Col. John F. Cramer.

Their position in the investing line on and after May 20th was on the extreme Federal Right and should be marked for them. On May 22, when the general assault took place the 3rd, 12th, 17th, 30th and 31st Missouri were ordered to make a charge to the left of their regular positions and the front line composed of the 12th Missouri in part reached the pit in front of the Confederate earthworks at the place about half way between the river and the north east angle of the Confederate works, where their assault took place. The 12th Missouri Infantry, lost 108 officers and men killed and wounded out of 360 officers and men brought into that action and its advance position on that day in front of the Confederate earthworks should be marked for it.

Mower's Second Brigade, Gen. James M. Tuttle's third division of above corps included (10). The 11th Missouri Infantry, Colonel Andrew J. Weber. This brigade participated in the assault of May 22nd, in which the regiment lost 92 officers and men killed and wounded. The flag of the 11th Missouri was placed on the outer slope of the stockade Redan, on the graveyard road, which place should be marked for it.

After making an expedition to Mechanicsburg and one to Richmond, La., the regiment was on duty on the Louisiana shore opposite Vicksburg, where Colonel Weber, its commander was killed. Lieut. Colonel Wm. L. Barnum succeeded him as regimental commander.

In front of Ewing's third brigade, Major Gen'l Frank P. Blair's, 2nd Division 15th Army corps was (11) Company I, 35th Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant C. Loebeler, engaged in the work of constructing saps and mines approaching the main bastion on Graveyard road, under the direction of the United States Engineer Corps, which position should be marked for it.

Gen. Giles A. Smith's First Brigade, Gen. Frank P. Blair's 2nd Division, included (12) the 6th Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Ira Boutell and (13) the 8th Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Coleman. These regiments participated in the assault on the stockade Redan, situated on the graveyard road, May 10th, approaching the Redan from the north, which should be marked for them. In the assault of May 22nd, these regiments advanced with their brigades, the 6th on the right of the 8th, and in conjunction with Ransom's brigade of the 17th Army Corps charged the Confederate line south of the stockade Redan and north of Glass' Bayou which place should be marked for them. During the siege these regiments with their brigades constructed approaches against the lunette of the stockade Redan. (14) Company C, 10th Missouri Cavalry, Captain Daniel W. Ballou was assigned to Blair's division headquarters and participated in the assaults of May 19th and May 22nd, which should be marked for it.

17th Army Corps, Major General J. B. McPherson commanding, Stevenson's Thrid Brigade, Logan's Third Division including (15) the 7th regiment Missouri Infantry, Captain Robert Buchanan, holding the right of the brigade, its right resting on the Jackson wagon road which should be marked for it. The left of the regiment rested immediately in front of the left Battery McPherson, as indicated by Colonel Buchanan, one of the commissioners. This regiment formed the advance of Stevenson's brigade in the assault of May 22nd, losing 102 officers and men killed and wounded, including several color bearers in the effort to plant its flag on the slope of Fort Hill, described in Confederate reports as the 3rd Louisiana Redan, and its advance position should be marked. After

that date the regiment furnished details to assist the engineer corps in the construction of the approaches and mines, penetrating the base of said Fort Hill.

McArthur's 6th Division of the 17th Army corps had attached to it (16) Battery C, First Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Charles Mann. Its position in the siege line was on the extreme right of Ransom's 2nd brigade in the line of the batteries and should be marked for it.

Boomer's 3rd brigade, Quinby's Seventh division of above corps included (17) the 26th Missouri Infantry, Captain Benjamin D. Dean commanding. It was posted to the left of Stevenson in the investment line ing. It was posted to the left of Stevenson in the investment line which should be marked for it. It participated in the assault of May 22nd, first in front of its own position and later in the day marched to the left to reinforce General Carr's division of McClelland's 13th Army Corps, after which it resumed its original position in rear of Battery DeGolyer, which position should be marked. Colonel Geo. B. Boomer of this regiment while commanding the brigade was killed in the assault of May 22nd.

Holmes' Second brigade, same division, included (18) the 10th Missouri Infantry, Major Francis C. Deimling, commanding and (19) Company E, 24th Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant Daniel Driscoll commanding. Their position in the brigade to the left of Boomer's brigade in the investment line should be marked for them. Assigned to this division was (20) Battery M., 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray. The position of this battery was, however, during the siege, in front of Logan's Third Division south of the Jackson wagon road and has the distinction of being the first battery placed in the in vesting line, which position should be marked for it. In this division was (21) Company F, 4th Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant Alexander Mueller, serving as escort to the division commander, and its position should be marked for it, as said division headquarters.

13th Army Corps, Major General John A. McClelland commanding and afterwards Major General E. O. C. Ord.

General Hovey's 12th division of above corps had attached to it (22) Battery A, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, Captain George W. Scelfield. Its position was with Slack's Second brigade which held the right of the division in the investment line and south of the Vicksburg & Jackson railroad and immediately in front of the Square Fort of the Confederate line, which should be marked for it.

Attached to the headquarters of General Peter J. Osterhaus, 9th Division of this corps there were seven companies of (23) the 6th Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Clark Wright commanding, which rendered val-

table service at many places during the siege and for whom a tablet should be erected at the headquarters of the division.

(24) First Regiment Engineers, Missouri Volunteers, Major Henry Flad commanding also known as the "Engineer Regiment of the West," attached to the Department of the Tennessee was stationed at Young's Point opposite Vicksburg until May 23rd, the day following the last assault, when it was ordered to cross the river and take position between McClermand's 13th Army Corps and Lauman's division of the 16th Army Corps, where it remained until ordered to Haines Bluff under General Sherman. Its position in the line should be marked accordingly.

Herron's Division unattached, Major General Frank J. Herron commanding. This division included (25) Battery E, Captain Nelson Cole (26) Battery B, Captain Martin Welfley and (27) Battery F, Captain Joseph Foust. These batteries constituted the 2nd battalion, First Missouri Light Artillery, Major David Murphy, Chief of Artillery, reinforced by two naval 42-pounder rifled guns which were furnished by the Commander of the Gunboat Benton of the Mississippi River Squadron, U. S. N. The gun crews were furnished from the infantry of the command. Herron's division held the extreme left of the investment line on the Mississippi River below Vicksburg from and after June 15, 1863. Batteries E and F were attached to Vandever's First Brigade and Battery B to Colonel W. W. Orme's Second Brigade.

The brigade lines will skirt the interior border of Union Avenue, which avenue will be constructed on the outside of the investing lines, so that the tablets erected by the State of Missouri, to locate the ordinary positions of the organizations will occupy places in this brigade line and should correspond to the general positions occupied in each brigade by the separate Missouri organizations, whose valor and service it is intended to commemorate.

Special tablets showing advanced positions occupied or taken by the respective organizations at great hazard or with great loss and indicating the rendering of special service, should be placed at those points approximately where such service was performed as hereinbefore located.

It is recommended that these tablets should be of Missouri granite and contain such inscriptions and data as will be appropriate, subject to the regulations prescribed in the act of Congress creating the Vicksburg National Military Park herewith submitted and made a part hereof.

Reported losses of Missouri troops (Union) from May 15th to 22nd, 1863.

	May 15, 16th.			May 19th.			May 21 and 22d.			Tot. losses
	K	W	M	K	W	M	K	W	M	
3rd Missouri							3	12	3	18
6th Missouri				3	25		2	13		43
7th Missouri							9	93		102
8th Missouri				7	19		19	40		76
10th Missouri	7	35	3		3			3		51
11th Missouri							7	85		92
12th Missouri				1	3		26	82		112
24th Missouri		1								1
26th Missouri	18	69		2			2	16		107
30th Missouri				1	6			3		19
31st Missouri					3		1	1		5
6th Cavalry	2	1								3
1st and 2nd Artillery.....		2			2					4
	27	108	3	14	61		60	348	3	624

EXHIBIT "E."

The following named organizations of Confederate troops from the State of Missouri were engaged in the defence of Vicksburg:

INFANTRY.

1st and 4th Infantry (temporarily consolidated), Col. Amos C. Riley.
 2nd Infantry, Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny, Maj. Thomas M. Carter.

3rd Infantry, Col. William R. Gause, Maj. James K. McDowell.

5th Infantry, Col. James McCown.

6th Infantry, Col. Eugene Erwin, Maj. Stephen Cooper.

CAVALRY (Dismounted).

1st Cavalry, Maj. William C. Parker.

3rd Cavalry, Capt. Felix Lotspeich.

ARTILLERY.

Dawson's (St. Louis) Battery, Capt. William E. Dawson.

Guibor's Battery, 1st Lieut. William Corkery, 2nd Lieut. Cornelius Heffernan.

Landis' Battery, 1st Lieut. John M. Langan (Capt. John C. Landis, of this battery was acting chief of artillery of Bowen's division).

Lowe's (Jackson) Battery, Capt. Schuyler Lowe, 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.

Wade's Battery, 1st Lieut. Richard C. Walsh.

EXHIBIT "F."

The Missouri troops in the Confederate Army engaged in the defense of Vicksburg were organized and rendered service as follows:

BOWENS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. John S. Bowen, commanding First (Missouri) Brigade.
Col. Francis M. Cockrell, 2nd Missouri Infantry, commanding.

1st and 4th Missouri Infantry (temporarily consolidated), Col. Amos C. Riley.

2nd Missouri, Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny, Maj. Thomas M. Carter.

3rd Missouri Infantry, Col. Wm. R. Gause, Maj. Jas. K. McDowell.
5th Missouri Infantry, Col. James McCown.

6th Missouri Infantry, Col. Eugene Edwin, Maj. Stephen Cooper.

Guibor's Missouri Battery, 1st Lieut. Wm. Corkery, 2nd Lieut. Cornelius Heffernan.

Landis' Missouri Battery, 1st Lieut. John M. Langan (Capt. John C. Landis, of this battery, was acting chief of artillery of Bowen's division).

Wade's Missouri Battery, 1st Lieut. Richard C. Walsh.

On May 18th, 1863, the brigade took position in support of General Martin L. Smith's division on the extreme left of the defensive lines. Here it suffered the loss of 1 man killed and 8 men wounded. During the night of the 18th day of May, 1863, the brigade withdrew in the rear of the main line, in the rear of the right of Brigadier General Baldwin's brigade, and was held in reserve to re-enforce any part of the line. About two p. m. on the 19th inst., the Federal forces massed a large force in front of General Baldwin's brigade, evidently for an assault. Seeing this massing of troops, the 5th Missouri, under Col. McCown, was moved to the support of General Herber's left and the 1st and 4th Missouri, under Col. Riley, were moved to the support of the line at the Stockade on the Graveyard road, between General Herbert's left and General Shoup's right, and the 2nd Missouri, under Lieut. Col. Senteny, to the support of the 27th Louisiana Regiment on General Shoup's right, and the 6th Missouri, under Col. Erwin, to the support of General Vaughn's brigade, on the extreme left, then threatened, and the 3rd Missouri, under Col. Gause, was held in readiness to re-enforce any point.

A fierce and determined assault was made and was repulsed, and was the first assault made upon the main line of the defenses. The Brigade lost 8 killed and 62 wounded.

On May 22nd, the 5th Missouri occupied a line on the right of the 36th Mississippi Regiment in General Herbert's brigade, the 3rd Missouri occupied the stockade and the redan to its right, on the Graveyard road, five companies of the 2nd Missouri occupied a portion of the line of the 27th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, and the other five companies of the 2nd Missouri were in reserve, six companies of the 1st and 4th Missouri were in the trenches with the 36th Mississippi Regiment, and one company of the same regiment occupied the Redan to the right of the 36th Mississippi Regiment, and the remaining 3 companies and the 6th Missouri were in reserve.

About two p. m. on this day, May 22nd, a general assault was made by the Federal forces, and a particularly determined assault on the lines indicated was made and gallantly repulsed. During this assault, the 6th Missouri was sent to re-enforce Brigadier General Moore's line and then to re-enforce General Herbert's line, north of the Jackson Road. In this day's struggle the brigade lost 28 killed and 95 wounded, and the 3rd Missouri Regiment suffering most severely, losing 12 killed and 52 wounded.

On May 23rd, to June 25th, this brigade was held in reserve, and moved from point to point on the whole line, accordingly as different points of the line were threatened, sometimes on the left, then on the right and then in the center, to the support of almost every brigade, working day or night as necessary to strengthen the defenses, having casualties by death or wounds almost daily.

On June 25th, the 6th Missouri, under Col. Eugene Erwin, was in reserve in rear of 3rd Louisiana Infantry, occupying the Redan on the Jackson road, in General Herbert's line. About 4 p. m. of the 25th day of June, a mine under this 3rd Louisiana Redan was exploded and a furious assault was made. General Herbert, in his official report says, "As soon as any indication of an attack became apparent, Col. Eugene Erwin moved his reserve regiment (the 6th Missouri Infantry), to the line. At the assault he gallantly attempted to lead some of his men to follow him over the parapet. Whilst on the top, he was instantly killed. In him the Army lost a true and distinguished soldier, one who promised to gain high rank and position. At about 10 p. m. Col. James McCown, with his 5th Missouri (Infantry) Regiment reported for re-enforcement. * * Col. Cockrell, however, soon appeared in the trenches as Commander of the two Missouri regiments and at once brought the 5th to the line, generously relieving three companies of the fatigued 3rd Louisiana. The brave Missourians have added laurels to their already glorious renown."

During this 25th day and night, the 5th Missouri lost 1 killed and 7 wounded, and the 6th Missouri lost 3 killed and 26 wounded.

On the night of June 26th the 2nd Missouri, under Lieut. Col. Senteny was moved to this Redan.

On June 24th one-half of the 3rd Missouri was sent to relieve General M. E. Green's right and to fill out his line, General Green to place his men so relieved thereby in reserve and so remained there to the surrender.

On July 1st, another mine was exploded under the 3rd Louisiana Redan, making a fearful breach through a portion of this Redan and a terrific fire opened at short range and was concentrated on this point. It was held at the time by the 6th Missouri and the 3rd Louisiana. Immediately after the explosion, the 2nd Missouri, under Lieut. Col. Senteny, being in reserve in the rear, was moved to the breach and about 6 p. m. relieved the 6th Regiment. The 6th Missouri this day lost 8 killed and 48 wounded, and the 2nd Missouri lost 3 killed and 35 wounded, many of whom soon after died of their wounds. Among the killed was the gallant Lieut. Col. Pembroke S. Senteny of the 2nd Missouri, a model soldier and officer.

On this evening, the 1st and 4th Missouri, under Col. Riley, which had been supporting other parts of the line, was moved to this Redan and these four regiments, the 1st and the 4th Missouri, the 2nd, 5th and 6th Missouri Infantry relieved each other every six or twelve hours thereafter. The 1st and 4th Missouri occupied this perilous point during July 2nd, and late that evening was sent to re-enforce General Barton's line, on the extreme right.

The Brigade, not having guns enough for its artillerymen during the siege, they were placed in charge of guns of other commands at different points of the line. The total losses during the defensive operations were as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
1st Missouri	18	70	88
2nd Missouri	17	89	106
3rd Missouri	18	83	101
5th Missouri	20	52	72
6th Missouri	33	133	166
Landis' Battery	1	6	10
Wade's Battery	2	9	11
Gulbor's Battery	1	4	5
Grand total	113	446	559

Regarding these losses, the brigade commander, in his report published in the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, series 1, volume 24, part 2, page 417, says:

"This is a loss in killed and wounded of over one-third of the whole brigade, and shows that this brigade was almost continuously during the entire siege exposed to the enemy's fire, and at no time during this eventful siege did these troops ever waver or fail to go to or occupy any point, regardless of its exposure, and frequently had to and did occupy points on the line so exposed that other troops, although on their line, would give them up for these troops to occupy."

The number of this brigade paroled at the time of the surrender was 123 officers and 1,415 men, a total of 1,538.

Second Brigade,

Brigadier-General Martin E. Green, Commanding.

This brigade was composed of four Arkansas regiments, two Arkansas battalions, the First and Third Missouri Cavalry Regiments (both dismounted), Dawson's (St. Louis) Missouri Battery, and Lowe's (Jackson) Missouri battery. The Missouri organizations were commanded as follows:

First Cavalry—Major William C. Parker.

Third Cavalry—Captain Felix Lotspeich.

Dawson's Battery—Captain William E. Dawson.

Lowe's Battery—First Lieutenant Thomas B. Catron.

These troops, in conjunction with the brigade, took position on the evening of May 18th near the arsenal and acted as a reserve force, supporting different points on the main line. On the 22nd the First and Third Cavalry assisted in the repulse of the Union assault on Baldwin's ferry road. Returning to its former position near the arsenal, the brigade continued in reserve until the morning of May 28th, when it occupied the trenches fronting the river below the city. On the 29th it moved to a position in front of and above the city in support of the heavy batteries. On June 2nd, its position was changed to the main line of defense, resting its left at the angle of the stockade Redan on the Graveyard road, and connecting its right with the left of Herbert's brigade, where it remained until the day of surrender.

General Green, the brigade commander (a citizen of Missouri) was killed in the trenches June 27th, and command devolved upon Col. T. P. Dockery, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry.

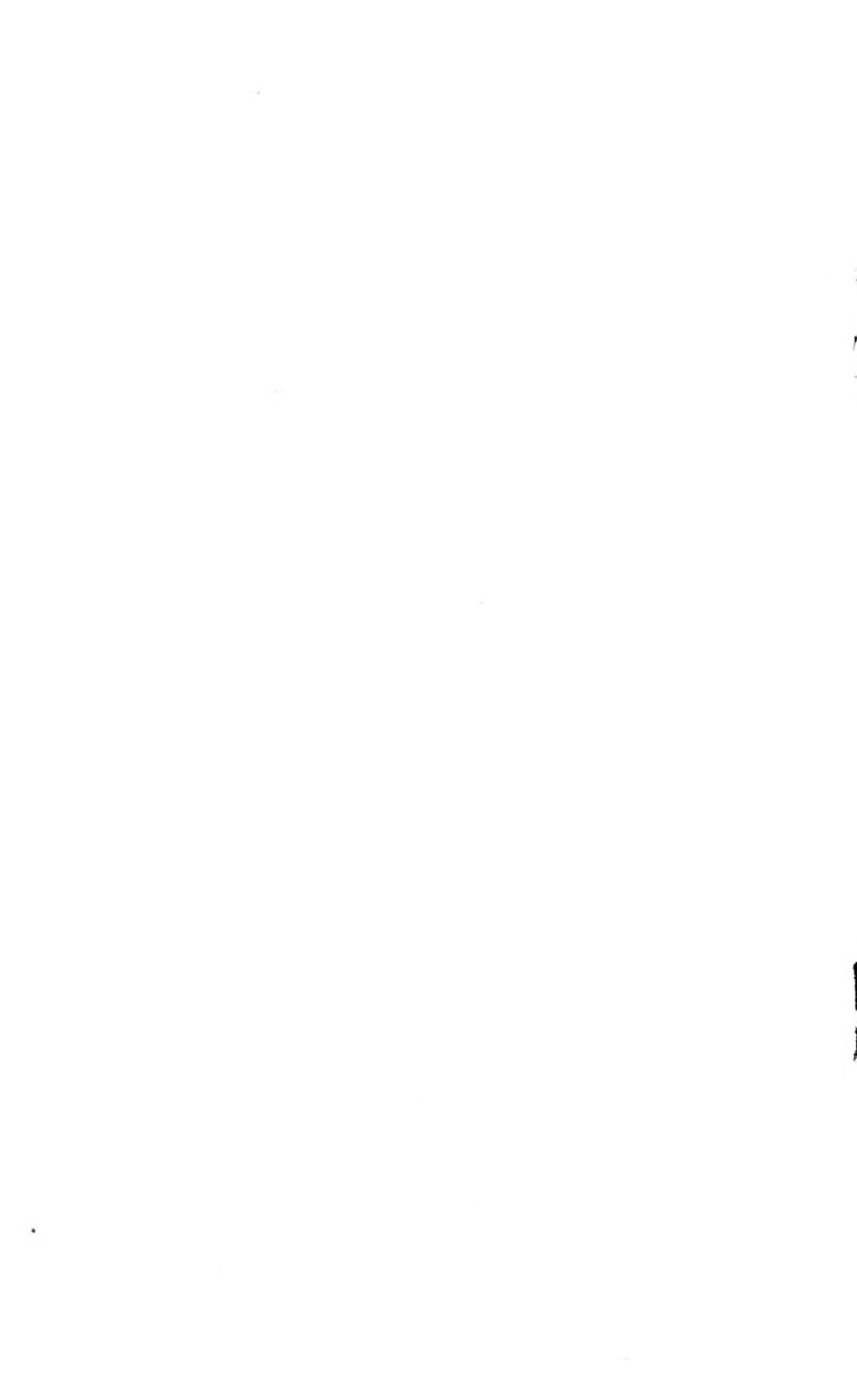
The losses of the Missouri organizations belonging to this brigade are not officially reported distinct from the balance of the brigade.

Colonel Elijah Gates, of the First Missouri Cavalry, dismounted, was captured at Big Black, on May 17th, and was not with his regiment during the siege.

As the First Missouri Brigade did not permanently have any part of the lines of defense assigned to it, and was considered in reserve and only occupied the threatened portions of the line, no part of the line can be marked for it, and only tablets can be erected at the points where the different regiments were actually engaged and suffered losses.

The Second Brigade of Bowen's division, on and after June 2nd, had a portion of the line which has been marked and will be shown by the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission, which will also place tablets to show where the First Missouri Brigade Regiments were in action, on May 19 and 22, and on June 25 and July 1, 1863.

Markers should be placed at the various points where the separate organizations of that brigade and the Missouri batteries of both brigades were on duty on the line.



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